



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Huntsville Center

Program Manager
(256) 895-1371
April 2007

Chemical Demilitarization

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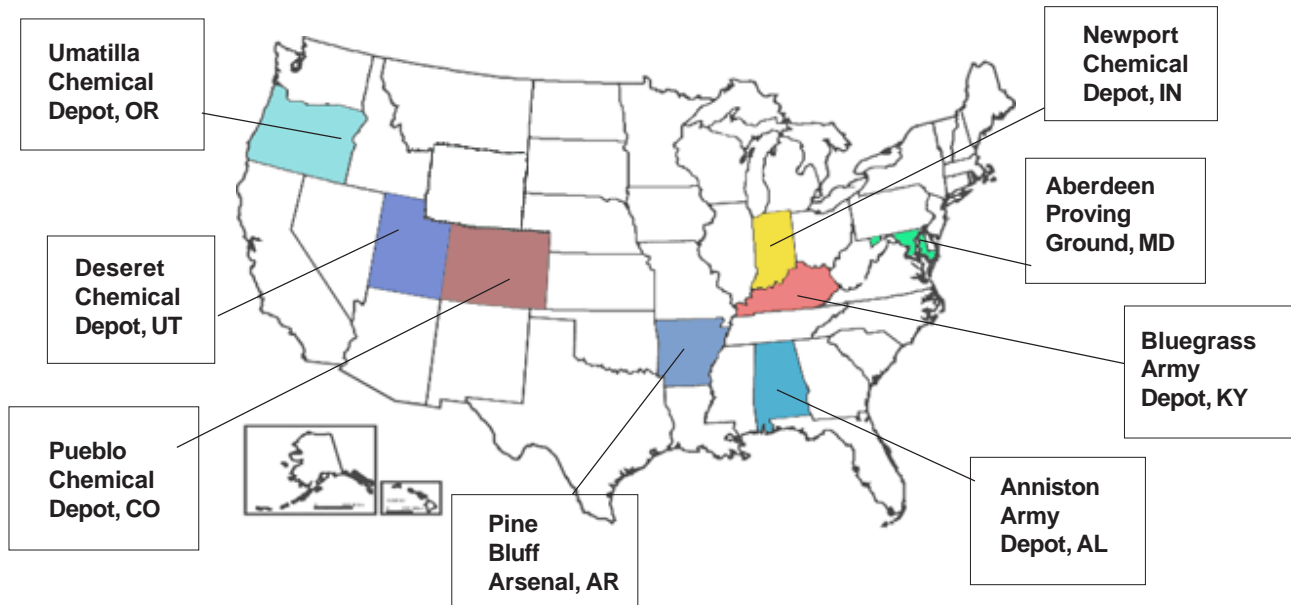
Public Affairs Office (256) 895-1693
<http://www.hnd.usace.army.mil>

Background

The Department of Defense was directed by Congress through Public Law 99-145 to be the government agency responsible for destruction of the chemical weapons stockpile. To comply with treaty agreements and congressional mandate, destruction of these weapons must be completed by 2007.

Program Status

Incineration was selected as the baseline disposal process. Disposal operations were completed in November 2000 and closure activities have been completed at the pilot facility on Johnston Atoll (JACADS) in the South Pacific. Disposal operations are successfully under way at Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah, the first of eight facilities in the



The Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) was created in February 2003 and combines the demilitarization and storage functions under a single organization. The program manager for Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (PM ACWA) is responsible for the disposal of the chemical weapons stockpile at Pueblo, Colo. and Blue Grass, Ky.

Huntsville Center is the Corps of Engineers' agent for facility design and facility construction of chemical demilitarization facilities. The U.S. Army Field Support Command, Rock Island, Ill., is the contracting agency.

continental United States.

• **Anniston Chemical Activity, Ala.** — The Army awarded a contract for construction and operation of an incineration facility in February 1996 to the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, now The Washington Group. Construction began in June 1997 and was completed in June 2001. Agent destruction operations began in August 2003.

• **Umatilla Chemical Depot, Ore.** — The Army awarded a contract for construction and operation of an incineration facility in

February 1997 to Raytheon Demilitarization Company, now The Washington Group. Construction began in June 1997 and was completed in August 2001. Agent destruction operations began in September 2004.

• ***Pine Bluff Chemical Activity, Ark.*** — The Army awarded a contract for construction and operation of an incineration facility in July 1997 to Raytheon Demilitarization Company, now The Washington Group. Construction began in February 1999 and was completed in November 2002.



Completed chemical weapons incineration facility

• ***Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., and Newport Chemical Depot, Ind.*** — Alternative technologies for disposal (neutralization followed by secondary processing) have been chosen for these two sites. In October 1998, a contract for the Aberdeen facility was awarded to Bechtel National, Inc. The Department of Defense subsequently approved a plan to accelerate destruction of the chemical agent. Construction at Aberdeen was completed in August 2002. Agent destruction operations began in April 2003 and completed in 2005. In February 1999, a contract for the Newport facility was awarded to Parsons Infrastructure. An accelerated destruction plan for Newport was approved, and construction of that facility was completed in June 2003. Agent destruction operations began in 2005.

• ***Pueblo Chemical Depot, Colo., and Blue Grass Chemical Activity, Ky.*** — Public law 104-208 established the Assembled Chemical

Weapons Assessment (ACWA) program to study alternative technologies. In July 2002 the Department of Defense approved neutralization followed by biotreatment as the technology for the Pueblo facility. A systems contract was awarded in September 2002 to Bechtel National, Inc. Neutralization followed by supercritical water oxidation (SCWO) was selected as the technology for the Blue Grass facility. A systems contract was awarded in June 2003 to the Bechtel-Parsons team. Also in June 2003, the ACWA program formally changed its name to Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (again ACWA) to better reflect its newly expanded role: overseeing the full-scale pilot testing of neutralization technologies to destroy the chemical weapons stockpiles in Colorado and Kentucky. Design and early construction activities are ongoing at both Pueblo and Blue Grass while permitting activities continue development with Colorado and Kentucky Environmental agencies.

Russian Chemical Weapons Destruction Program

• ***Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility*** — Together with other countries, the U.S. government has committed to assist the Russian Federation in the destruction of its chemical weapons.

In December 1996, the Huntsville Center awarded a contract to manage, conduct research and development, design and

construct facilities to assist Russia in executing its chemical weapons destruction program.

Construction is nearly 50 percent complete. The Russian government will perform quality control of the remainder of the construction. The U.S. government will continue to provide oversight. The completion is expected in late 2008.